J. H. Kirkham

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865 NO. 47.

J. J. PENNINGTON & CO

...PUBLICATION...

...Subscription to The ...

...paper, 1 month ... $ 1 ...
... 3 months ... 3 00
... 6 months ... 5 00
...ekly paper, 3 months ... 5 00
... 6 months ... 10 00

...Always to be paid for in advance. The paper stopped when time paid for expires.

...JOB PRINTING.

...here being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City of State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1865

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

...ALL AND RENEW.—When our City subscribers see a cross mark on the margin of their paper they must call and renew, unless they want their paper stopped. We have no one to collect accounts and don't want to make any ... The Richmond *Sentinel* and the Richmond *Enquirer* are both in favor of selling out the Confederacy, but they do not exactly agree upon the terms of sale. The *Enquirer* seems to be in favor of a "jumping trade" to England and France; while the *Sentinel* seems to think a "retail" business would be the best, each of the States going back to the power from which it was acquired. They both agree that the Yankees will not be the purchasers, but otherwise they seem to have but little choice of masters. The following advertisement will probably appear in one or both of these papers soon:

FOR SALE.—An extensive plantation, adapted to the growth of Cotton (which *was* king,) rice, tobacco, &c. The aforesaid tract of land bounded on the North by sundry Yankee States, on the East by the Yankee possessions on the Atlantic coast, upon the West by uncertain Territories, and upon the South by the large dominions of one Maximilian. The purchaser must needs be a Yankee. Any other king or potentate desiring to buy a bargain and a war, will hear more by applying to, &c.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—A lady of high respectability, banished from Norfolk, Va., because she refused to take the oath, and whose husband is in the Confederate Army, is now in this City with several small children, one of them only three days old, and in a destitute situation. Her husband is a printer. Any contributions for her will be received at this office and handed over to her.

SOME BRANDY.—Day before yesterday we counted 40 barrels of brandy in front of the auction room of Tucker, Andrews, & Co. (We suppose there was another barrel lying about loose to make up the 50th.) Yesterday it had mysteriously disappeared. Our brandy interesting agents are keen upon a "scent," and they probably got it; but we do not know what became of it.

HAVE WE A HOG DAY?—If so, why we see so many porkers upon our streets yesterday, industriously acting upon the principle of "root hog or die." Old Sol thawed the earth some, and the aforesaid grunters took advantage of it to the depth of their snouts.

COLD.—The sunshine yesterday was quite comfortable, but the atmosphere was quite as cool. A reliable gentleman of Ethiopian extraction assured us that the reason for it was the "evaporation of the cold from the ground." Sensible Ethiopian.

The Henderson *Times* of the 29th ult. contains the valedictory of Dr. W. L. Love, former editor, and the salutatory of S. P. Brittain, Esq., who takes charge of the paper. Good luck to both of them.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Lee Davidson has been commissioned Colonel of the 7th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Colonel E. G. Haywood retired to the invalid corps.

GOLD.—Tucker, Andrews & Co. yesterday sold $50 in gold at auction, which brought $250 for one. The parties selling might have remembered and saved commissions.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says field hands hired at from $500 to $1,200 at that place. Quite a gap between the two extremes.

The Cavalry Company of Capt. High has brought in eighteen deserters during the past month.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned on Tuesday last, having disposed of all the cases before it.

OPPOSED TO FREEING THE NEGROES.

On the proposition of the *Enquirer* to free the slaves as an inducement to secure foreign recognition, the Wilmington *Journal* says:

These are no times for honied phrases or polished euphuisms. They are the times when things must be looked at in the face, and talked of as they are.

That there must be pioneers in all movements, we freely admit, but the dealers in paradoxes or unripe propositions, harmless enough in quiet times, may be the instruments of evil, if not of absolute ruin, in times like these. Among these dealers must be classed some of the members of the Richmond press. The last utterence of the kind, and among the most unwise and injudicious is that made by the Richmond *Enquirer*, or reported to have been made by that paper, and spread by the telegraph through the length and breadth of the land.

The idea held forth by the *Enquirer* that we should offer to France and England the abolition of slavery as the price of their acknowledging our nationality is one of those propositions that can hardly fail to result in evil to our cause. It is true this idea or suggestion has no official character and is without executive or legislative sanction, still it appears in all the papers, although not endorsed by them, and it springs originally from a paper which once possessed unrivalled influence in the State of Virginia and throughout the South, and which yet retains the prestige of former power and present ability.

It will be read by our soldiers. Our soldiers are our citizens. They are the bone and sinew, the life and strength of the Confederacy. Need we ask what its effect will be so far as it has any effect? Can we expect men to fight with the same enthusiasm when they see capitulation or something like it suggested, as they have done in the full sunlight which has heretofore enlightened their gallant, though sometimes disastrous struggles for independence?

We would be the last to willingly yield up the independence of the press to any mortal dictation, but it were well that its conductors should think less of their immunities and more of their responsibilities. The printed words of a newspaper article soon pass away, but their effects remain, and they command an authority far beyond that which would attach to any merely personal utterance of the writer.

Now, as we took occasion to say yesterday, one of the propositions brought forward, chiefly in the Richmond papers—that for arming the slaves or for seeking European protection, or again for offering to abolish slavery as the price of that protection, will bear ventilation either as menaces to the North or as finality propositions to be considered at home, and in the extreme resort when nothing else can be done. These questions ought either to be acted upon at once or the discussion in regard to them ought to cease at once. When we are prepared to take them up, we ought to be prepared to do them or to let them alone. We cannot afford to play fast and loose. By doing so we do not in the least affect the Northern mind, while we certainly do great injury to the cause by distracting the Southern mind—weakening its counsels and impairing its resolution. We deprecate such discussions and dissent from such conclusions as our Richmond cotemporary indulges in or has arrived at.

RICH SCENE AT A MEDICAL BOARD.

The Montgomery *Mail* has the following:

We happened yesterday to be at the office of the Medical Board, under charge of our esteemed friend, Surgeon Michel, C. S. A., when the guard brought in an extremely well dressed individual, who evidently ill at ease, seemed determined, if it were practicable, to persuade the Board, that he above all men living, was least adapted for the services demanded of a high private in the Confederate service. Motioning his visitor to a seat, Surgeon Michel blandly inquired:

"Your name sir?"

"R. S. Thorin," was the response.

"What does the R stand for?"

"Robert."

"Your occupation?"

"A member of the bar."

"And place of birth?"

"Charleston, sir, Charleston, South Carolina; the most beautiful and"—

"Just so," interrupted the Doctor, dryly, as a peculiar expression, a sort of a no-you-don't, *this* time, kind of look stole over his features, "Charleston is the queen city of the Confederacy and has no equal."

"Except Chattanooga!" grunted out Spivins who sat near the fire.

With a quiet, nervous action, the Doctor turned upon Spivins with a glance, meant to annihilate him if possible, but immediately recovered his equanimity, resumed his questioning.

"Are you troubled with any chronic or local disease, sir."

"Well, y-e-e-s; I have suffered a great deal from scurvey, a disease, sir, contracted in Northern prisons, where I was a captive, a captive, sir; and I think that my teeth and gums are, to some extent, affected. Indeed, my medical adviser has prescribed vinegar and—"

"Exactly so!" responded the doctor, step into the next room one moment," and as the arrested party and the physician withdrew for the purpose of an examination being made, Spivins ventured to remark:

"Nest dodge, that! the gentleman hails from Charleston, eh? A beau-ti-ful card!"

"Yes, very nice, but unfortunately it don't always work," said Dr. Howard, very quietly.

The examination being over, the arrested party began a series of explanations as long as the legalized acts of the late session of our State Legislature, which was cut short by Dr. Taber, who politely handed the gentleman a printed certificate neatly filled out, which entitled the recipient to a first class position at the butt end of an Enfield rifle—he being declared, after careful examination, fit for field service.

The gentleman just cast in the front was no less a personage than Robert S. Thorin, Esq., attorney at law, and formerly a partner of Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, while resident at Wetumpka.—He has been North, but only to do all in his power, it is said, to damage the Confederacy in the estimation of others. Returning to Montgomery for the purpose of removing his family, he was "taken out of the wet," by the vigilant conscript bureau, and at some future time may be able to exclaim, like Othello, "I have done the State some service and they know it!"

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 26- RALEIGH, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865 by J. G. Parsons, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Savannah.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—A gentleman who left Savannah last week says the city continues quiet. Citizens not molested and private property protected. An order has been issued not to cut shade trees for fuel. Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gulf Road.

The 14th and 15th corps are in the entrenchments reaching from the Savannah river to the Plank Road.

The Yankees are building a new pontoon bridge opposite the Exchange.

The churches on Sunday are filled with ladies.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are lined with them.

Sherman is giving Leases to the Negroes in Savannah.

A Federal paper, entitled the "Daily Local Georgian," is issued from the "News" office by Capt. M. Semmes.

Gen. John W. Geary is in command of the Post.

Several Federal steamers are engaged removing obstructions from the River.

Adams Express have opened an office.

In Augusta on Tuesday, about three hundred negroes were sold by various auction houses, at an average of 3040 to 3500 dollars.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—Northern papers of the 3d received.

A Washington telegram says it is understood the Brazilian minister is perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Government in the Florida case.

Fifteen regiments of Ohio troops are now organising and will be ready for the field in six weeks.

The departure of Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair, on a visit to Grant's army gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a peace mission.

The new Confederate steamer Sea King is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. She has captured and burned several ships.

The Government has determined to sell the cotton found at Savannah and reimburse owners if they can establish a valid claim before a proper tribunal.

George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the 30th from Richmond en route to Louisville.

Nothing from Sherman or Thomas.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—Nothing of interest in Senate today.

The House was occupied in further discussion of the Consolidation Bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—J. J. Pennell, Forestville, N. C.—$100 reward.

T. J. Sumner, Supt. N. C. R. R.—500 negroes wanted.

See notice to Mechanics; also announcements of candidates in Eastern Ward.

CAPT. WILLIAM THOMAS POOLE, of Co. E, "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment, N. C. T. was killed in a skirmish near Charlestown, Va., on the 24th of August last, aged 27 years, 5 months and 10 days.

He fell at the head of his Company, pierced through the breast by a minnie ball and died almost instantly. In the words of his Chaplain, in a letter to his widowed mother, "He fell where the good man and true patriot would wish to fall—*in the discharge of duty*—duty to you, to his country and to his God." His serious attention to the subject of religion, manifested in his punctual attendance on divine worship, his constant reading of the word of God, his repeated kneeling at the altar and asking the prayers of Christians in his behalf, for several months previous to his death, justifies the hope and belief that our loss is his eternal gain. As he came unconscious from the hotly contested engagement at Spottsylvania C. H., blackened with the smoke of battle, he said to one of his Lieutenants, "How can any man thus spared fail to be grateful to God? From this hour I am determined to be a better man." His associates bear testimony to his orderly walk and devotional habits, while they mourn their loss of him.

Capt. Poole volunteered at the commencement of the war, and except when prevented by illness was never absent from his company. He was Orderly Sergeant for the first year, and was then elected Captain. As an officer and as a soldier he was always at his post and ever prompt in the discharge of the obligations and responsibilities of his station. His constitution was delicate, and such was the state of his health at one time, for some months that he could have obtained a discharge by asking for it but he felt that duty called him to the service of his country, and determined to discharge that duty regardless of all personal considerations. An ardent patriot, a good officer, and a brave man, none knew him but to admire these qualities, blended as they were with a kind heart and genial disposition. For that coolness and courage which constitute true bravery there were few, if any, who excelled him. Peace to his ashes!

Death's but a path that must be trod,
If man would ever pass to God.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ranaway!

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM MY PLANTATION, NEAR FORestville, on the 1st of January, 1865, a Negro girl, by the name of MARTHA, about 16 years of age. Said girl is black, and likely—no marks recollected save holes in the ears pierced for rings. I will pay the above reward for her delivery to me at Forestville, or confined in any jail so I can get her.

J. J. PENNELL,
Jan 5-6t* Forestville, N. C.

500 Negroes

WANTED.

[redacted]

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY desires to hire five hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for able bodied men and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year. Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
Jan 5 3t Eng'r & Superintendent.

Attention

Mechanics!

A MEETING OF GREAT IMPORTANCE (CONcerning Mechanics only) will be held at the Town Hall on Friday night the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock. Every one should attend. Jan 5-3t.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CRENCH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular.

Very Respectfully
Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 10th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully.
Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability.
Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your humble and ob't serv't,
Jan 2-td J. J. OVERBY.
. Standard copy till day.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19-dlmw3t
Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Notice.

WM. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-dlm w4t

Attention!

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RETIRE FROM BUSiness on the 1st day of February, next. All those indebted will please call at his Store, two doors south of the Express Office, and settle either by paying the cash or close accounts by note.

Jan 3-d3t* J. H. KIRKHAM.
. Standard copy three times.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage.
Sept 30-tf F. I. W.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!—FOR 1865!

TURNER'S ALMANAC NOW READY. PRICE
per hundred, $75 00
" dozen, 10 00
" single copies, 1 00
Send in your orders soon.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Jan 3-d1w Raleigh, N. C.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MERchants Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 26th, 1861. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.
Dec 30-1w*

COTTON YARNS. COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR ROSE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-d1f Raleigh, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OR NINETY LINES.		ONE COLUMN.	
One day	$2 00	One Week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	3 50	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	4 00	One month	72 00
Five days	4 50	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

Auctioneers,

Fayetteville St. eet, Raleigh, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR Sales Rooms, will offer for sale

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

AS FOLLOWS:

2 likely young men
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer
1 Do " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart
1 " 8 " "
1 Boy 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.

—ALSO—

2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double & Buggy Harness
At same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.
Jan 4-td
. Confederate and Conservative copy till day.

NEGROES

At Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'CLOCK, IN front of our Store, we will sell a very likely NEGRO GIRL, 19 years old, and a NEGRO MAN, 22 years old, a good Field hand and Hostler, sound and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 4, 3t Auctioneers

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by H. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Creech & Litchford, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. A. MOORE,
Dec 30 dtf J. W. HARRISON.
☞ Standard copy.

FRENCH

Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARE,
Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, AT UP TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courth use, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
W. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&wtf

LAND

For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C. D. EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL be in Raleigh from the 20th of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed Bacon, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the same time.

F. JONES,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
Jan 4-d&wtd

Desirable

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Edward M. Scott, containing 116 acres, about one-third in cultivation. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid, or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.
. Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JAN. , 65.

WATCH YOUR TIME C 2063 .

Before our subscribers take the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Feeling in Georgia in Favor of Peace.

We begin to conclude, from the developments of the last few weeks, that Baylor, Gov. Brown's peace Commissioner, was about right when he told the people of the North that Georgia would be willing to accept such a peace as she could get. No troops have fought with more desperation, from the first Manassas down to the present hour than have the Georgians; but it must be confessed that Sherman's passage from Atlanta to the sea was a triumphal march, that there was no uprising of the people for resistance, and that, as a general thing, the people in his line of march complied as strictly as they could with the injunctions and advice of his marching order.—They were quiet, inoffensive and docile, and Sherman met about as much resistance as he would have met in a trip through Pennsylvania. We know that some of the Georgia papers talk about fighting it out, and that one branch of the Legislature had voted, but a few days before the members became demoralized at Sherman's approach, to fight it out, but the bottom fact stares us in the face that the people of that State have no disposition to do anything of the kind. They want peace, and we think they are disposed to have the best they can get rather than continue the unequal struggle—we mean the major

There is no doubt much suffering in Georgia, and without immediate relief, and yet do not see where it is to come from, many women and children in the districts that have been ravaged by the enemy, must starve. And we must confess that we can see no relief for them or for thousands of others but in peace.

We copy the following from the *Chronicle & Sentinel*:

The feeling in the Country.—A gentleman sending us some new subscribers to the *Chronicle & Sentinel* from the country, takes occasion to make the annexed remarks upon matters and things in general:

"Summon the people to the great task of saving their personal and political liberty. Peace is the only thing which will do it. If our distracted country is not soon blessed with peace, all will be irretrievably ruined. Have we no statesman who will suggest a plan that will stop the war—for a season at least—until reason may again resume her office, and men be brought to reflect and consider where we are drifting, and what our end will be if this war is protracted?

The longer this war continues, the worse for all concerned. Ought we not then exhaust all the means at our command in trying to bring it to an honorable close? You can hardly imagine the condition of the residents of all sections of the country. Theft, robbery, murder, are the order of the day. The people have very little, if any, protection. Nearly all able-bodied men are in the army. A squad of drunken soldiers are almost as dangerous as the same number of Yankees or deserters. Our whole people are hard pressed for food and clothing. Our children are growing up uneducated in everything useful. All the bad they readily learn, but the good is not sought for by them. We have commenced a retrograde movement in civilization, and it is very evident we are going backwards faster than we did forwards. How will the next generation compare with the past in point of justice and truth? And finally, what are we likely to gain by a further continuance of this war? Not our liberties, not our constitutional rights, surely, for we have less of both than when the war commenced. And the little we have is growing beautifully less daily.

Here is another question for our people to consider. Is slavery any more secure, or likely to be more profitable, after other nations have taxed all their powers to produce cotton in competition with us? Are they not likely to succeed, at least far enough to convince us that cotton is not quite king of the world? One other error has also been corrected by this war. The idea that the North would not fight has been found to be a very incorrect one.

But let the dead bury the dead. Let the past go. Let our statesmen—if we have any—look to the future and profit by the past. Let them at once set about getting things right again. In our opinion, that can only be accomplished by arranging matters in such a way that this war can be stopped—by commencing negotiations that will secure a permanent and lasting peace. The manner and terms we leave to wiser men than ourselves to suggest. We shall be content with whatever terms our rulers agree on. What the country wants is peace. And peace the country must have or we are ruined—hopelessly, irretrievably ruined; ruined both as far as our liberties and our future prospects are concerned, forever."

Important to Mechanics.

A meeting of the Mechanics of Raleigh is called for to-morrow night, at the Town Hall, to respond to the call of the Mechanics of Augusta, Georgia, made by telegraph. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we sympathize entirely with this movement of the Mechanics, and that we shall be with and for any movement which those of Raleigh may make in the premises. No man can labor at his trade and discharge the duties of a soldier at the same time; and this is to protect themselves and strengthen the cause, we imagine, that this movement is inaugurated. We trust there will be a full turn out of the Mechanics of the City to-morrow night.

WAR NEWS.

CONALLY'S BRIGADE AT WILMINGTON.

The *Journal* says:

We learn that this brigade composed of the 8th Regiment and Littlejohn's Battalion of Senior Reserves; the 31 Regiment of Junior Reserves consisting of Reece's, French's and Ellington's Battalions, together with the 2nd Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, and some light artillery, all under the command of Colonel Conally, acting Brigadier, were charged with the arduous duty of guarding the coast from the Fort to Masonboro' and of supporting Fort Fisher or Sugar Loaf in case of an attack upon either. This arduous duty they performed until the arrival of General Kirkland, they being encamped and having their headquarters at a point convenient to support any menaced point. On Saturday, we believe the Juniors were ordered into Fisher; the Seniors occupied the lines at Sugar Loaf, which positions they held until the re-embarkation of the enemy. The promptitude of the men in obeying all orders—their patience in the endurance of fatigue and privation, and their general qualities as soldiers were worthy of all praise. Although the enemy threw shells into Sugar Loaf as well as into Fisher, yet did the men, not on guard, sleep as soundly and as quietly on the second night of the shelling as though resting tranquilly at home, such had been their fatigues for days before.

Of the Juniors ordered to Fort Fisher, some were put into the bombproofs and some were ordered to another point. Of these latter, something like one hundred and fifty under command of Major Reece, were surrendered to a Captain and five men, who demanded the surrender, informing the Major that he was surrounded and that resistance was useless. Lt. Hamblin, as we learn, refused to surrender and walked off, and some twelve men with him. The enemy had no force to stop them: They had no force to compel a surrender. It was a transparent sell which ought not to have deceived Major Reece or anybody else, but apparently it did.—No one suspects treachery, that we know of.

The reserves showed themselves ready and willing to do anything that might be required of them, and if they were not closely engaged with the enemy it was not that they shrank from their duty, but from the fact that there really was no serious encounter with the enemy's land forces, and that the positions they held were not attacked.

It may be as well to say here, that it turns out that there was a mistake in the information regarding an assault or assaults said to have been made on Fort Fisher. The enemy's skirmish line approached within long musket range of the Fort, but no attempt was made at storming.

CASUALTIES IN THE 17th N. C. TROOPS.

[From the Journal.]

HEADQUARTERS 17th N. C. VOLS.
December 27, 1864.

Below I send you a list of casualties in the 17th N. C. Regiment during the operations below Wilmington, which you will please publish for the information of the parties interested.

Company B—Killed—Private C. A. Gibbs. Wounded—None.

Company F—Killed—Private S. W. Lawson. Wounded—None.

Company G—Killed—None. Wounded—Sergt Kennedy mortally wounded and in the hands of the enemy; Sgt W. A. Latham, severely; Private B. B. Ainsly, severely; Private R. S. Ayers, badly; Sentinus Corprew, missing; Ezekiel Carlisle, wounded badly and missing; Rhanben Mayo, severely; Private W. W. Jones, severely; Newbern Whitehurst badly.

Company H—Rodman Harrison, slightly wounded.

Company I—Killed—None. Wounded—Cullen Webb, slightly.

TOTAL IN REGIMENT.

Killed,	2
Wounded	10
Missing,	1

Respectfully your ob't servant,
E. H. DAVIS,
Adj't 17th N. C. Vols.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

THE STATE VS ELLICK—A SLAVE.

At the present term of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice PEARSON delivered the following opinion in the above case:

We concur with Mr. Eaton in the position, that from the manner in which the case was put to the jury, the motion venire de novo is to be considered on the testimony of the witnesses for the prisoner only—and that the testimony of his principal witness, Harrit, is to be taken in the view most favorable to him. This follows from the fact, that the Judge made a general charge and did not "declare and explain the law arising on the evidence."—State v. Summey at this term—Gaither v. Ferebee 1 Winston, 315—State v. Norton, id 208. We have then these facts: The prisoner and one Micajah, in a star light night and in the shade of trees, had a fight—Micajah got the prisoner down and then ran off. The prisoner rose up and had his hand to his side as if he was holding something in his hand. He then sat down on the door sill, on which the deceased was sitting—words passed between them—the prisoner got up. The deceased then rose up and reached his hands inside the door and got a stick. As he was turning around (after getting the stick) prisoner stabbed him in the left side with a bowie knife. The deceased then knocked him down with the stick—as he rose he knocked him down a second and third time—prisoner ran off—the prisoner followed him a few steps and fell and died of the wound. The bowie knife and stick are admitted to be deadly weapons. The learned counsel insisted that the offence was manslaughter, on two grounds. The act of seizing the stick with an intent to strike, was an assault with a deadly weapon and amounted to legal provocation. 2. The prisoner had reasonable ground to believe that the deceased was about to do him great bodily harm, and struck to prevent it, mitigates the offence to manslaughter. Conceding these principles of law, the court is of opinion that neither applies to this case, and that the offence is murder. There is some confusion in respect to the application of these principles of the law growing out of dicta and a few decisions to be met with in the books. It is important that all confusion should be cleared away, especially in times like these, for one of the ill effects of war is to scatter deadly weapons among the people, familiarize the public mind to their use and make a resort to such weapons a thing of frequent occurrence unless it is prevented by the fear of the law. On this account, without attempting to review the cases, which would be an endless task, I will endeavor to give the reasons on which the law is based, whereby the proper applications of its principles will be made clear.

Manslaughter is of two kinds; 1, when the killing is in the heat of blood.

2. When the killing is by accident or mistake, arising from negligence or a want of due precaution.

First. If A is about to strike B who is unwilling to enter into a fight, and shows it by words or actions as by warning A not to strike, or otherwise, and A presses on and strikes or attempts to strike, and thereupon B kills with a deadly weapon, it is manslaughter; for there is a legal provocation, and the law ascribes the killing to heat of blood and not malice.

Second. If on a sudden quarrel, the parties begin a fight by consent, without deadly weapons, and after blows pass, one uses a deadly weapon and kills, it is manslaughter—for by the excitement of the fight, the blood is heated and the killing is done not of malice, but in the furor brevis, which the law, out of indulgence to human frailty, allows to mitigate the offence, although the party had himself committed a breach of the peace by entering into the fight willingly.

Third. If on a sudden quarrel the parties fight by consent, *at the instant with deadly weapons*, and one is killed, it is but manslaughter, *provided the parties fight on equal terms, and no undue advantage is taken*—for the fairness of the fight rebuts the implication of malice and the law mitigates the offence out of indulgence to that frailty of human nature which urges men before they have an opportunity for reflection to a compliance with those common notions of honor which force either party to give back and decline an offer to fight. But when the fight is not a fair one, and a party takes advantage of his adversary as by striking before he is ready and on his defence—there is nothing to rebut the implication of malice.

The example put by Foster (page 295) whose "Discourse on the law of Homicide," is recognized as an authority which settled the law, is so apposite to our case, that I will quote it:—"A meeth provoking language towards B, and B having his sword drawn, made a pass at A, his sword then undrawn, and thereupon A is killed. This is murder for B by making his pass," his adversary's sword not drawn, showed that he sought his blood.—But had B. forborne till his adversary had drawn too it would have been no more than manslaughter." Which of these principles are applicable to our case? Where it is proved that one has killed intentionally with a deadly weapon, the burthen of showing justification, excuse or mitigation, is on him. It is admitted the prisoner killed intentionally with a deadly weapon—he does not show by his words or actions that he declined the fight, or gave back, or warned the deceased not to strike. So the first principle does not apply. The parties did not begin the fight without deadly weapons, so the second principle does not apply. The parties fought by consent with deadly weapons—so the case falls under the third principle, and the question is narrowed to this: Does the principle in regard to a fair fight apply, or does the case fall under the exception in regard to a fight on unequal terms and where undue advantage is taken? This is too plain for discussion. The prisoner, having his weapon ready, took his adversary at a disadvantage and stabbed him in the side while he was in the act of turning around to save him, and before he was on his defence. "The cowardly act excludes the idea that he entered into the fight "in compliance with the common motives of honor," and shows that he "sought the blood" of the deceased.

The principle by which a killing with deadly weapons is mitigated, was adopted, at a time when every gentleman wore a sword—and the custom was, on offence given, to draw and fight. Such fights, owing to the expertness of the combatants in defence, were not often fatal. Manners have since changed. No one in private life wears a sword, and how far this may affect the principle is a serious question—but it is certain that a fair fight at the instant with deadly weapons is now of rare occurrence. Where one has a knife and the other a stick or pistol, they are not on equal terms and the purpose of each is to take advantage and give a mortal blow as soon as possible. Such cases fall under the exception—the party killing is a murderer and there is nothing to mitigate. If as suggested by Mr. Eaton, in a mutual combat with deadly weapons, the offer to strike amounted to a legal provocation, neither party would ever be guilty of more than manslaughter—for each would say, "my adversary was about to strike with a deadly weapon," so it would make no difference whether the fight was declined or entered into willingly, or was fair or unfair. This would encourage a hasty resort to deadly weapons, and an unfair use of them by saying, "you need not show that you declined the fight and yet tempted to avoid it," "you need not show that you took no undue advantage"—use your weapon as soon as you can and take all advantage, for if your adversary is about to strike, it is a legal provocation, although you are also about to strike, and whichever kills, will only be guilty of manslaughter!"—This would lead to horrid consequences, and completely unsettle and confound all the principles which [illegible] adopted, to deter [illegible] weapons, and at the same time extend a reasonable indulgence to the frailty of human nature. The learned counsel did not insist with much earnestness, that the case could be brought under the second kind of manslaughter. One or two instances will show that the doctrine has no application. If one handles a gun so negligently that it goes off and kills it will be excusable homicide or manslaughter, according to the degree of negligence.

2. An officer pushed abruptly and violently into A gentleman's chamber, early in the morning, to arrest him, not telling his business or using words of arrest. The gentleman not knowing that he was an officer under the first surprise, stabbed him with his sword. It was ruled manslaughter at common law, for the prisoner not knowing the officer's business, might from his behaviour reasonably conclude that he was about to rob or murder him.—Cooley's case, Cro. Car 538.

3. Upon an outcry of thieves in the night time a person who was concealed in a closet, but no thief, in the hurry and surprise the family was under was stabbed in the dark—this was holden to be an innocent mistake, and ruled chance medly—Levet's case, cited in Cooke's case, supra. Foster, at page 299, observes of this case "possibly it might have been better ruled manslaughter, due circumspection not having been used." In all cases where the offence is mitigated because the party acted under a mistake for which there was reasonable ground—if the danger had been real, the act would have been justifiable. In our case the danger was real—the deceased was about to strike with a deadly weapon, and if this doctrine applies, the killing was justifiable and the prisoner ought to have been acquitted—reductio ad absurdum.

The second objection to the charge is not tenable. From the view we have felt bound to take of the case, the Judge is considered as having in effect, instructed the jury, that putting the credibility of the witnesses on the part of the State out of the case, as an intentional killing with a deadly weapon was admitted, the testimony of the prisoner's witnesses did not mitigate the offence to manslaughter—and the prisoner has no reason to complain, because the instruction assumes that what his own witnesses swore to be true.

The third objection is not tenable. The position that "the principle in which the doctrine of reasonable doubt is grounded, is as much applicable to the grade of the homicide as it is to the fact of the homicide," is not true.

The error consists in not attending to the distinction, that the fact of the homicide must be proved by the State—but if proved or admitted the onus of shewing justification, excuse or mitigation is upon the prisoner. At page 290 Foster says, "whoever would shelter himself under the plea of provocation, must prove his case to the satisfaction of the jury. The presumption of law is against him till that presumption is repelled by contrary evidence." At page 255 the matter is explained at large. The principle on which the doctrine of reasonable doubt as to the fact of the homicide is grounded is, that in favor of life; the fact which the State is required to establish must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It certainly would not be in favor of life to apply this doctrine to matter of mitigation, which the prisoner is required to establish—how as regard to that, the rule is the jury must be satisfied by the testim that the matter offered in mitigation is true.

There is no error.

REMARKS

Of Mr. HENRY, of Bertie, delivered in the House of Commons, Dec., 22, 1864, on the bill proposing to put the Members of the Legislature in the Army.

Mr. Henry said: Mr. Speaker, it has been my purpose to speak to the House this session only when the interest of the State seemed to demand my efforts. The House will bear with me while I submit the reasons, that indeed me to vote against the passage of the bill, placing the members of the Legislature in the army, and why I have introduced the resolution on your table. Mr. Speaker, it is a part of my nature to deal in candor with my fellow-man. It is in true candor that I propose to deal with members of this body on this occasion. The question is one of importance, and concerns the whole State. The bill proposes to dissolve the Legislature and place the law-making power of the State under the control of the Governor, in total disregard of the Constitution, and the right of the people who elected the present Legislature. I oppose the passage of the bill because I incline to the opinion that it was introduced with no hope that the State would be benefitted by its passage. I oppose it because I believe it was intended for the purpose of strengthening the declining popularity of some gentlemen at home for the present and in time to come. Gentlemen greatly mistake the temper of the people at home, and the noble, suffering and bleeding soldiers in the army, when they attempt to pull down the constitutional pillars of the State in order to build up any ephemeral popularity or preferment. Sir, gentlemen would do well to reflect by what strategy they move on to the work of consolidation. It may be useful to reflect that the loss of civil freedom in this State will be a loss to the majority of her people, and in the grand sweep of destruction, gentlemen who now feel themselves in easy and secure bomb-proof places, will find themselves called upon to share a portion of that grief they were so ready to bring upon others. I oppose the passage of the bill because I believe it is unconstitutional, and in violation of the great fundamental principles of constitutional rights in North Carolina. The Bill of Rights of North Carolina emphatically declares, sec. 4th, "That the Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial Powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."—The passage of the bill into a law, would not only be a violation of the Constitution, but it would break up the law-making power of the State, and place all power in the hands of the Governor and the military—a power which I am not prepared to believe the present Governor desires—a power which I will never yield while I have a seat in this Capitol. Sir, if you break up the Legislative branch of the government, by what argument can you show that the judicial branch will not be blotted out by some mighty stroke of arbitrary power? By what means and authority, I say, if the State government is upheld and sustained, if it is not by the action of the Legislative department. But, Mr. Speaker, I ask members favoring the passage of the bill, if they have forgotten the solemn oaths they took at that desk at the opening of the present session, and in the sight of Almighty God that they would support and maintain the Constitution of the State! I am not willing to believe that the country is to be gone to pieces of unstuffy, as to permit public men to openly disregard their oaths, regardless of the world. Sir, if gentlemen are ready to do violence to their own promises, how is it expected that the masses of the people are will do better. We have fallen upon evil times, and the day of our total destruction, through the instrumentality of public men, is not far distant, unless God, in his great mercy shall incline the hearts to the firm and substantial good of the country. Sir, I regard it as an insult to this body and trifling with the rights of the people in the State to pass or attempt to pass such a bill as the one on the table.

I know it is a common remark that the Legislative body in the country ought to be put in the army. Those making the remark seldom give themselves time or trouble to reflect as to what would be the condition of the country, were such an event to take place. One of the great dangers to the liberties of the people in this country, is that the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers will be placed in the hands of one or a few men. The very existence of civil freedom in this country depends upon a wide spread and well balanced distribution of its powers among the people—for, if the people desire their representatives to go to the army, they have an honorable and constitutional way to send them there. At the ballot box the path is by no gentlemen, we prefer your being in the army in the place of being our representatives. From the people arises all political power, and whatever change or changes are made in the government should be submitted to the popular votes of the country. I am totally opposed to the passage of the bill, not from personal motives, but for reasons that I have stated.—The bill having passed its second reading by the votes of many members in the House, I now ask the consent of the House to introduce a resolution I hold in my hand in order to test the sincerity and patriotism of such gentlemen as voted for the bill.

The Resolution, Mr. Speaker, reads as follows, and is introduced for the benefit of gentlemen who seem so anxious to go to the front:

Whereas, many members of this House have just shown a disposition by their votes to go to the "front," and whereas, there is now great need of their services to defend the town of Wilmington from a threatened attack: Therefore be it,

Resolved, That the members so voting have leave of absence for the remainder of this session in order to volunteer their services for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I offer that resolution for the benefit of gentlemen who desire to go to the army and I offer

because it will be according to their wishes. I do not propose to dissolve the Legislature by the passage of this resolution, nor do I propose to put these gentlemen immediately in the army; but I do propose to grant them permission to absent themselves to go to Wilmington to show their patriotism and love of State. My object is to give great gentlemen an opportunity to redeem their often made promises.

Bad Management.

The Columbia *Guardian* thinks that our recent reverses and present gloomy condition is referable to bad management on the part of those who control affairs. That paper says:

Our affairs have touched the extreme of bad management or causeless reverses, beyond which they cannot be allowed to go with safety to the cause or to the cheerful confidence and patient endurance of our people. We believe it to be the settled conviction of the thinking and observant men of the country, that nothing but *bungling* has produced the present unsatisfactory condition of things. Our resources have in no wise failed; our supplies are abundant enough. The spirit of the people, though a little depressed, is really unbroken, and will rally again when a remedy has been found and applied to existing evils. These evils are briefly: 1. A want of a sufficient number of men in the army. 2. A deplorable want of discipline in portions of it, and as a direct consequence, desertion and absenteeism. 3. A want of military concentration of forces and a lack of indispensable unity of plan in the direction and control of the army. These evils, so patent to view amongst us, have been dexterously turned to their own advantage by the enemy. But they are sorely mistaken in flattering themselves that they are thereby near the completion of their designs.

A measure has been suggested in several of the Richmond journals which, if accepted, promises to put things on a much better footing, viz: The appointment of a General in Chief, who shall have all the power, as well as be charged with all the responsibility, of the supreme command. General Lee has been designated for this position. Congress could not do a better thing than to create the office, and appoint Gen. Lee to fill it. Supposing this done, we would confidently expect to see the ranks of the army filled with men of military age and of strong power of physical endurance. They are undoubtedly in the country, and only need a firm hand to bring them into line. We would expect to see the boys and old men restored to their studies and appropriate pursuits. We should hear no more of cross purposes between subordinate generals, no more impracticable wild-goose chasing, and silly sky-larking. A wise plan of operations would be immediately formed and steadily carried out. Every element necessary to give it success, would be discreetly, justly and firmly used. The *great reserve force* which we undoubtedly possess, and can use, when the proper time arrives, with tremendous effect against our foes, would be called into exercise according to the public exigency. Gen. Lee is just the man to entrust with this formidable power, and to use it for the delivery of his country from the dangers which environ it.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN JAPAN.—We have received, *via* Holland, a letter from Japan three days later than the news already published. It has been already stated that, the Prince of Nagato having refused to pay the war indemnity stipulated in the treaty of peace signed by him, a judgment of the criminal tribunal of Yeddo had decided that his two palaces should be razed to the ground and his servants put to death.—We learn that this singular and sanguinary sentence was approved of by the Mikado and by the Taicoun, the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of Japan, and that the number of servants killed in execution of it was four hundred and twenty men and two hundred and fifteen women and children. The Prince, on learning the facts, was deeply concerned, and sent to the capital his First Minister on board the English corvette Barrosa, which was placed at disposal by Vice-Admiral Kuher. The latter, on arriving at Yeddo, waited upon the representatives of France, England, Holland, America and Russia, and besought them to intercede with the Taicoun in favor of the Prince, his master, who had decided on executing all the provisions of the treaty, and immediately paying the sums due. Such was the situation of affairs at the last date.—*Galignani's Messenger December 7.*

THE WOUNDING OF COLONEL MOSBY.—The Lynchburg *Republican* gives the following particulars of the wounding of Colonel Mosby:

"The gallant partisan chief, Colonel John S. Mosby, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded on Thursday night last in Prince William county. He had started on one of his daring expeditions, and stopped at the house of a friend, with three or four of his men, to get supper. While engaged at his meal, a party of the enemy came up and fired through the windows, one of the balls striking Mosby in the abdomen, but, fortunately, without penetrating, ranged around and came out just above and back of the hip. The enemy then rushed into the house, but the lady whose guest he was, with ready presence of mind, cut off the stars from his coat collar, which indicated his rank, before they got in the room, and upon inquiring who it was they had shot, were told that it was 'one of Mosby's lieutenants'. They examined his wound, and thinking from the direction of the ball that it was mortal, left him where he was, remarking that the 'd—d chief would do his master no more service.' They then decamped, and as soon as they were out of reach, Mosby was removed to a place of safety, where he is kindly cared for, and we hope will relatively rapidly recover."

At last accounts Congress was tinkering on the currency bill. Meantime if the promises to pay of Mr. Trenholm go any better we shall be pleased to note the fact. Gold was quoted in Wilmington at $45 for one on Saturday last, and sales have been made here at that figure. We learn it has reached as high as $55 for one in Richmond.

Northern papers say there is no commitment as to Sherman's grand campaign northward. He is to move first on Branchville, and thence take the main lines of railway towards Richmond.—Shall we be able to meet and thwart these bold plans? Upon the issue depends the salvation of the Confederacy.